Docket No.: 4633-0180PUS1

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A rotary expander which produces power by the expansion of supplied high-pressure fluid, the rotary expander comprising:

a plurality of rotary mechanism parts (70, 80), each of which includes: a cylinder (71, 81) whose both ends are blocked; a piston (75, 85) for forming a fluid chamber (72, 82) in the cylinder (71, 81); and a blade (76, 86) for dividing the fluid chamber (72, 82) into a high-pressure chamber (73, 83) on the high-pressure side and a low-pressure chamber (74, 84) on the low-pressure side; and

a rotating shaft (40)-which engages with the piston (75, 85) of each of the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80);

wherein:

the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80) have different displacement volumes from each other, and are connected in series in ascending order of the different displacement volumes;

in regard to two mutually connected rotary mechanism parts among the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80) one of which is a front-stage side rotary mechanism part (70) and the other of which is a rear-stage side rotary mechanism part (80), the low-pressure chamber (74) of the front-stage side rotary mechanism (70) and the high-pressure chamber (83) of the rear-stage side rotary mechanism part (80) come into fluid communication with each other, resulting in the formation of a single expansion chamber (66), and fluid expands while flowing from the low-pressure chamber of the front-stage side rotary mechanism part into the high-pressure chamber of the rear-stage side rotary mechanism part; and

the rotary expander includes: an injection passageway (37)-through which a part of the high-pressure fluid is introduced into the expansion chamber (66)-in the process of expansion; and a distribution control mechanism provided in the injection passageway-(37).

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2. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of claim 1, wherein:

the cylinders (71, 81) of the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80) are stacked one upon the other in a layered manner with an intermediate plate (63) interposed therebetween;

each said intermediate plate (63)-is provided with a communicating passageway (64) wherein, in regard to two adjacent rotary mechanism parts among the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80) one of which is a front-stage side rotary mechanism part (70)-and the other of which is a rear-stage side rotary mechanism part-(80), the low-pressure chamber (74)-of the front-stage side rotary mechanism (70)-and the high-pressure chamber (83)-of the rear-stage side rotary mechanism part (80)-are brought into fluid communication with each other by the communicating passageway (64); and

the injection passageway (37) is formed in the intermediate plate (63) so as to open, at a terminal end thereof, to the communicating passageway (64).

- 3. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of claim 1, wherein the injection passageway (37) opens, at a terminal end thereof, to the high-pressure chamber (83) of at least one rotary mechanism part among the plural rotary mechanism parts (70, 80) that has a displacement volume greater than the smallest displacement volume.
- 4. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the distribution control mechanism is formed by a regulating valve (90)-the valve opening of which is regulatable.
- 5. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the distribution control mechanism is formed by an openable/closable solenoid valve (91).

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- 6. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the distribution control mechanism is formed by a differential pressure regulating valve (92)—the valve opening of which varies depending on the difference in pressure between fluid in the expansion chamber (66)—and fluid which has flowed out of a rotary mechanism part (80)—having the greatest displacement volume.
- 7. (Currently amended) The rotary expander of any one of claims 1-3, wherein fluid which is introduced into the high-pressure chamber (73)-of a rotary mechanism part (70)-having the smallest displacement volume is carbon dioxide above critical pressure.

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